

PRESIDENT WILL VISIT CALIFORNIA

Announcement of His Purpose Official.

Although the exact day for his arrival has not been set, it has been officially announced on the mainland that President Roosevelt will visit the Pacific Coast this coming spring, arriving in San Francisco between the 15th and the 18th of May. The President will be accompanied by his Cabinet and official family, and it is possible that his special train will also carry Mrs. Roosevelt and several of the children, as well as some of the Cabinet ladies. Just what route will be taken, in coming and going, is not yet announced. The President is already pretty familiar with the West, more familiar with it than any other President has ever been, and will doubtless so arrange his itinerary as to see as much of the country that is new to him as possible.

It has been the purpose of President Roosevelt, almost ever since he succeeded to the office through the death of President McKinley, to take the trip that it is now determined shall be undertaken. The President is a declared believer in the theory that the man who is at the head of the nation should know the nation, as his immediate successor was. President McKinley was the second President to visit the Pacific Coast during his term of office, and President Roosevelt will be the third. As the first President to come West was Hayes, and he was not very enthusiastically received, the visit was not profitable to the West, whatever it may have been to the President. The belief of a devilish assassin removed President McKinley before the good effects of his visit were made manifest.

President Roosevelt proposes to study conditions for himself, and will take the government along with him to let it study conditions also. The President is the manner of man who learns by study.

More White Men Caught

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Officer Dan Renear raided a poker game last night conducted in a room in the Arlington Hotel, and placed six men under arrest. They were booked at the Police Station as follows: B. Bruner, E. Clinger, T. Anderson, J. O'Neill, T. P. Donovan and Geo. Roscaik. Each put up \$10 cash bail.

Registrar Hapal was engaged yesterday in counting the silver in the treasury vault, and separating the Hawaiian from the American coin. There are about \$55,000 of both kinds, and the Hawaiian silver will be turned over to the First National Bank at once.

HAWAII'S BUILDING

At St. Louis Will Appear With Those of the States.

Hawaii's building at the St. Louis Exposition will appear among those of the States and Territories and not, as recently decided, among the foreign exhibits in which will be the buildings of the Philippines and Porto Rico. This decision was arrived at yesterday morning at a meeting of the Hawaii Exposition Co., at which C. M. Cooke was chairman.

A resolution was passed whereby the company will hold to the lot that was first proposed for Hawaii's building, among the assignments of space allotted to the States and Territories. The company had an option on two places, and Mr. Traphagen, the local architect made an estimate of the cost of the building, complete with plumbing and electric lighting. He looked over the option of allotment in the space for foreign buildings and also one near the Forestry and Fisheries buildings.

The committee yesterday decided that as Hawaii was a part of the United States, and it would give an impression that the islands were still "foreign," the space of the States and Territories would be the best adapted for Hawaii's display.

The acceptance of this lot is subject to the securing of an appropriation from the Hawaiian Legislature for Hawaii's building. This matter will be presented to the attention of the Legislature at the first opportunity.

Mr. Traphagen's estimate for the building is \$20,675.

Jap Women Arrested.

As the result of a raid made last evening by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Dan Renear, four Japanese women of ill-repute were arrested in a house fronting on River street below Berea street. For several nights the police have been watching these women who have transferred their places of abode from Iwilei and outer districts to River street, being more central. They also came quite close to two schools, the Asia and St. Louis College. When the officers showed their badges there was a call by the women and a number of Japanese men, who for the most part live off the earnings of the women, rushed for the officers, but after Dan Renear had thrown one into the muddy street, the others retreated.

Latest Sugar News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—Paauhau, \$15.75; Hawaiian Commercial, \$42.75; Honokaa, \$13.25; Makaweli, \$27. Onomea, no bids.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—Sugar centrifugals 96 degrees, 3.6275 cents. Previous quotation, 3.695.

Governor Dole has not as yet received a reply to either his cablegram to Secretary Hitchcock or Secretary Shaw asking for information relative to the fire claims.

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR DAWES OF MASSACHUSETTS

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac Fame Resigns From the Service.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Henry Laurens Dawes, former United States Senator from Massachusetts, is dead.

Mr. Dawes served in the Senate during the years from 1875 to 1893 and previous to that period had been a member of the House. His death removes one of the oldest of the former members of the Senate. He was eighty-seven years of age. He was born in Massachusetts in 1816, secured his education at Yale, edited two local newspapers for a time, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. He served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. After leaving the Senate in 1893 he continued for some time to take an active interest in Indian affairs.

Hobson Now Out of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Richmond P. Hobson, constructor in the United States Navy and hero of the Merrimac incident of the Spanish-American war, sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy today and it was immediately accepted. He has had trouble with the Department. For some time he has been on a lecture tour, and claimed to have an understanding with the Secretary of the Navy that he might continue on this work but despite this an order was recently issued from the Department assigning Hobson to duty in charge of the construction department of Puget Sound Navy Station at Bremerton. Hobson felt unsuited for this duty owing to a defect in one of his eyes.

Ever since the close of the war friends of Hobson have insisted that the country had not given him a just reward for his services in Cuba. Many efforts have been made by his friends to have Congress vote to retire him from the navy, but each of these have failed. A bill having this object in view was defeated in the present Congress.

The Anti-Trust Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House today began debate on the Littlefield anti-trust bill.

The Littlefield bill provides that every corporation doing an interstate business and having more than \$500,000 capital shall file with the Interstate Commerce Commission each year a statement of its capital stock and debt, with all particulars, the value of the property represented by the same, and the market value, together with the earnings, expenses, interest, dividends, taxes, permanent improvements, salaries, and wages paid. The Interstate Commerce Commission is to have power also to examine the officers of the corporation under oath touching these matters. A tax of one per cent per annum is to be imposed on so much of the capital stock of such corporations as consists of water. The bill really gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the same power over all big corporations as they have over the railway systems of the United States.

The Alaska Boundary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5.—President Roosevelt has been informed that the opponents of the Alaskan boundary treaty will not permit its ratification by the Senate.

The treaty provides for the reference of all the boundary questions to a mixed tribunal of jurists, three on each side, to determine the interpretation to be placed on the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, which defined the boundary between British America and Alaska.

Powers Insist on Preference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Minister Bowen is irritated over the status of the Venezuelan negotiation. The allied powers have instructed their representatives to submit a demand for preferential treatment and if President Roosevelt should decline, to refer the whole question to the tribunal of arbitration at The Hague.

Coal Evidence All In.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Coal Strike Commission has concluded the taking of testimony. Five hundred witnesses have been heard.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Prof. Tizzoni of the Bologna University reiterates his discovery of a serum to combat pneumonia.



FAILED TO PAY TAXES

Prominent People Are on the Delinquent List.

Collector Pratt has prepared the list of delinquents in both the income and property tax and they have been posted in front of the Judiciary building. There is an unusual number of delinquents this year, though the totals have not been footed up as yet.

The list of property delinquents is large and has a wide range as to amount. The lowest is \$1.70 while the highest amount of taxes unpaid is \$4820.66.

The income tax delinquents are greater in number than the property delinquents, for the reason that a large number of them refused to pay until a decision is given in the income tax case now on appeal in the District Court of Appeals at San Francisco. The case was argued and submitted last November, and a decision is expected some time this month.

The list of delinquents contains the names of many people of prominence, particularly of those failing to pay income tax. Many of the prominent business houses of the city are posted as delinquent, while the list contains also the names of nearly half of the attorneys of the city. A number of the large estates are also posted, while three or four Senators and a number of Representatives have so far failed to pay their taxes. The list contains the names of at least two judges, and half a dozen government officials some of them of high standing.

In all cases a ten per cent penalty has been added, as well as costs of advertising, and to this will also be added the interest up to the day of payment.

A Honolulu Romance.

Colonel George Macfarlane's flying trip from Honolulu was made, I understand, with view to talk business with Edward Macfarlane's young widow, who lives at the California Hotel. Their romantic marriage, with the sad sequel of the bridegroom's death in Chicago, when the honeymoon had scarcely begun, will be remembered. The Honolulu courts made the widow a good allowance pending the settlement of her husband's estate. In a few years, when the estate is entirely settled, Mrs. Macfarlane will be a rich woman.—Town Talk.

High Sheriff Brown, while closing his office safe last evening, caught his right thumb in the doors and tore off the nail besides somewhat mashing the joint. Dr. Cooper was called away from the Opera House and treated the injured member.

An afternoon paper states that there is a possibility of the Korea being converted into an oil-burning steamer, and that two experts made a special trip from San Francisco to Honolulu to investigate the proposition.

DOLE ON WRIGHT'S ESCAPE

Makes a Report to Governor Dole.

Prior to his departure for Washington Attorney General Dole made a report to the Governor of the facts in connection with the escape of Treasurer Wright, which were called for by the Senate committee during his absence on Hawaii. There were intimations at the time of the session that Dole was, in a measure, responsible for the escape of the absconding Treasurer, and the statement that is made to the Governor clears up the mystery so far as he is concerned. The report is as follows:

At a recent special session of the Senate a committee thereof made some inquiries in regard to the escape of W. H. Wright, the defaulting Territorial Treasurer, and reported that it was unable to state the facts relative thereto on account of my absence from Honolulu. As I shall be in Washington when the Senate meets again, I think this report is the proper place to set forth the facts within my knowledge. They are as follows:

On the 23rd day of September, 1902, as Hon. Henry E. Cooper and I were going to the luncheon tendered the Senatorial Committee by the Federal officials, Mr. Cooper remarked to me that there was trouble in the Treasury. On the afternoon of the same day, in my office, he told me that William H. Wright had confessed a misappropriation of public funds amounting to about eighteen thousand dollars; that he had talked the matter over with you; that Wright had expressed an expectation of being able to refund the amount on the following day; that, with your approval, Mr. Cooper had made an appointment to meet Wright at 9 o'clock the next morning, and, without promising him any immunity from punishment for his crime, had given him to understand that no criminal proceedings would be begun against him in the meantime. I regarded this understanding as binding on me, and had no intimation of the default at that time except through Mr. Cooper. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of September 24, Mr. Cooper informed me that Mr. Wright had not kept his appointment. I immediately suggested directing High Sheriff Brown to take every possible means to search the town and the steamship Alameda, which was advertised to leave for the Coast at noon. Mr. Cooper said that he had notified High Sheriff Brown. The High Sheriff and other officers made diligent search through the Alameda. For Wright, two of the officers going out of the harbor to continue the search and returning in the pilot boat. Wright could not have escaped the search which was made without assistance of an extraordinary character. An officer with extradition papers was sent to the Coast by the next steamer, and if Wright had been detained in quarantine, as was expected, he would have been returned. He has escaped to parts unknown. While I was very anxious to secure him, and would not have hesitated to incur heavy expense for that purpose if he could have been located

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ADDICKS WITHDRAWS FROM HIS SENATORIAL FIGHT

DOVER, Delaware, Feb. 5.—Addicks has withdrawn from the senatorial contest in this State and it is probable now that a senator can be elected as the deadlock which has existed for four years is broken.

J. Edward Addicks, backed by one wing of the Republican party of Delaware, has been trying to break into the United States senate for the last twelve years. During the last four years there has been no senator elected from the state as the Addicks' party, unable to elect Addicks, have blocked the election of anyone else nominated for the post. Addicks has persistently declared that there would be no senator from Delaware unless he was that one. In the Delaware legislature there are thirty Republicans and twenty-one Democrats. Twenty-two of the Republicans voted for Addicks; eight voted against him; and the democratic wing was also divided in two sections. The eight Republicans refused to join the Democrats and absolutely refused to join the other Republicans in the election of Addicks so that the twenty-seven votes needed to elect a senator could not be got for any nominee.

Addicks's withdrawal will unify the Republicans and with their thirty votes they can elect the two senators needed. Colonel Henry A. Dupont and former United States Senator Anthony Higgins have been mentioned as candidates for these two offices.

Populists Break Away.

LINCOLN, Feb. 5.—The Populists of Nebraska have seceded from the Democrats.

THE BALKAN SITUATION IS BECOMING CRITICAL

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Macedonian situation is becoming alarming. Russia and Austria may become seriously involved with Turkey over the reforms which they wish the Porte to grant in order to maintain peace in the Balkans. Added to the situation is the grave danger that the Macedonian chiefs may start their threatened rebellion at any time now.

Russia and Austria, acting in concert, are about to submit to the other powers a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Macedonia. Should the powers approve their plan, it will be pressed upon Abdul Hamid by Austro-Russian diplomacy, coupled with representations by the Vienna and St. Petersburg governments that, if the sultan does not acquiesce, then Austria-Hungary may be compelled to occupy the sphere of interest assigned to the dual monarchy under the Berlin treaty, while Russia would assume the task of keeping the Balkan principalities in restraint pending the consolidation of the new regime.

Such are the main features of the agreement said to have been reached between Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski at the recent conference in Vienna. Its professed object is to maintain the status quo, if possible, and in any event to modify it only to the extent necessary to stamp out the revolutionary movement conducted by the Macedonian committee on Bulgarian soil.

Burning a Shipyard.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 5.—Owing to the ravages of the plague a shipyard will be burned.

CASTRO WINS A VICTORY OVER THE REVOLUTIONISTS

Signs of a Compromise Having Been Reached in the Case of Venezuela.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

CARACAS, Feb. 3.—The Government troops have routed the rebels at the Camatagua river, taking two hundred prisoners including thirty officers and a supply of ammunition.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Advices from Caracas state that the Oquendist faction of rebels have surrendered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The indications are tonight that a compromise has been reached in the case of Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company will consider a proposition to increase the capital stock to \$400,000,000.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 3.—During a strike outbreak today passing cars were stoned and considerable damage done.

SAN JUAN, Feb. 3.—Admiral Dewey states that the navy is more ready for war than ever before in its history.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., Feb. 3.—The First National Bank of this city has been robbed of ten thousand dollars.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—Redmond has been released from jail to which he was committed under the Crimes Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature legalizing the whipping post.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—A blizzard is raging throughout Wisconsin, blockading lines of traffic.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—It is proposed to re-admit the Jesuits to Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—There is a fall of snow throughout the State.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The King is recovering from his indisposition.

PANAMA, Feb. 3.—Civil war has been declared in Honduras.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—W. O. Smith arrived from Honolulu today. He is resting and denies himself to callers.

PARIS, France, Feb. 3.—France has expressed her willingness to accept the plans of the Allies with slight concessions.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Munroe and Sharkey, and Corbett and Jeffries signed articles today for fights to be pulled off in the near future.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably on the Panama isthmian canal treaty. Senator Morgan will carry his fight to the floor of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Bonilla has been elected to the Presidency of Honduras and is organizing to displace the present incumbent, Sierra, who refuses to surrender his office. Fearing the outcome of the contest, Americans are leaving and have asked for protection by the Government. The cruiser Boston has been ordered to protect American interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Representatives of the Allies have had long conferences with Minister Bowen over the Venezuelan settlement and hope for a compromise is generally expressed. If this is unsuccessful, the matter will undoubtedly be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

The matter was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting but no action has yet been taken by the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has rendered its report of the alleged corruption in connection with letting contracts for construction of additional Holland type submarine boats. The report exonerates both Congressman Lessler, who made the charge, and ex-Congressman Quigg, who was accused of being the source of the bribe. Doblin, who had a hand in the affair and admitted himself a perjurer, is accused with having attempted to bribe Lessler of his own initiative.

LONDON, England, Feb. 3.—Reports from the Foreign Office are to the effect that the Allies are willing to give precedence to the claims of other Governments against Venezuela, but insist that each claim shall be considered separately. The procrastination of President Castro is considered as intentional on his part to increase the complications. The blockade will be continued pending an agreement among the Powers.

Opposition to the British-German alliance is steadily increasing among the masses but seems to have no influence in changing the official course of the British Government.

THE SENATE PASSES THE ELKINS COMMERCE BILL

The Measure Provides for Many Reforms the Inter-State Commerce Commission Wants.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate has passed the bill introduced by Senator Elkins, which provides for an amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act, enlarging the jurisdiction and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Elkins introduced this measure into the Senate a year ago today. It is now nearly sixteen years since Congress passed the act to regulate commerce and more than thirteen years since it has been amended in any material respect. At the time of its adoption it was understood to be more of an experimental measure in the form in which it was then passed than a permanent one and Elkins' measure provides for many of the things which the Interstate Commerce Commission in its recent annual report to Congress declared were needed in carrying out the law as defined by the act. The main purpose of the law was to prevent unreasonable charges and undue discrimination on the part of carriers but American railways have increased to such an enormous extent since the Commission was established that in recent years it has had a difficult problem to carry out the original measures of the act. The Elkins act provides measures authorizing the commission to use the courts in enforcing their decisions and provides large penalties against those who fail to obey the findings of the commission.

Senator Elkins, although author of the measure to control railway traffic, is himself largely interested in railway business. He is credited with having a fortune of fifty million dollars which he has made in railway and mining ventures.



REPUBLICAN CAUCUS WILL BE KING DURING SESSION

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Republican legislators now in Honolulu met last evening and took the first steps toward concerted action along lines looking to the pushing of legislation during the coming session. There was the utmost harmony and the result of the meeting was that a committee will now prepare a plan, and the caucus will begin work, perhaps tomorrow evening.

When the meeting was called to order it was organized immediately by the selection of Senator Grabbie as chairman and Representative Long as secretary of the caucus, to serve during the session. The first matter brought up was the relations which are to exist between the legislators and the Republican leaders. Some little feeling was displayed over the insinuations that the Republican committee was to attempt dictation as to the course which is to be followed. This was soon dissipated, however, when it was explained that absolutely nothing had been done by the committee, although there had been received by it several suggestions for measures, but all had been laid over pending the caucussing of the legislators.

The result of the discussion was that the legislators by motion formally invited the Republican leaders to attend the meetings of the caucus, practically in the capacity of ex-officio members of the body, so that the benefit of their experience might be had by the legislators, but the settlement of all lines of action will devolve upon the members of the caucus proper. This will lead to harmonious action at all times. The caucus then decided that the work of the session should be done through caucus action and that all party measures should have the approval of the united Republican majority. Each member present signified his assent to the proposition and there will be no lukewarmness if the words and action of the meeting are taken as indicative.

On motion a committee consisting of Senators Carbbe and Dickey and Representatives Chillingworth, Wright and Harris, was appointed for the purpose of devising ways and means of future action. This committee will meet today and lay out the plan for the caucus work and will report at a meeting to be called by the chairman of the caucus, probably on tomorrow evening.

While there was only incidental discussion of measures which will be given precedence, talks after adjournment disclosed the interest felt in the County measure, and the determination on the part of some of the members to move for the amending of the provisions bearing upon taxation.

CARLSBAD, New Mexico, Feb. 4.—The big beet sugar factory at this place has been totally destroyed by fire.

HONGKONG, China, Feb. 4.—A sensation was created here today by the arrest of a German agent who has been selling arms to the Chinese reform forces.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Rush orders have been received to prepare the warships of the Pacific fleet for service in Southern waters. Admiral Glass succeeds Admiral Casey in command.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—A three months' preference for the Allies will be the probable terms of the compromise proposed for the Venezuela settlement. France has signified its willingness to accept these terms.

POLICE OFFICER STABBED TWICE BY AN HAWAIIAN

But the Plucky Patrolman Held Fast and Got Handcuffs on His Assailant.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mounted police officer Gus Pearson was stabbed twice in the back last night about 10 o'clock by Kauhane, a native, in an alleyway off King street, near the old Tram car terminus at Kamehameha. The officer was taken to the Queen's Hospital, but not until after he had put the handcuffs on his assailant, aided by Frank Kanase, son of Captain Kanase of the police force. Pearson's wounds are not dangerous, but are painful, and may cause his absence from the patrol for a few days.

While Pearson was passing by the two-story place in which Kauhane and his wife have a room, Pearson heard the latter call for the police, saying Kauhane was beating her. Pearson dismounted and when he went into the room found Kauhane gone. The wife said her husband had left the room armed with a knife. Pearson went down stairs and when walking through the alley to the street was suddenly attacked from behind by Kauhane, who was barefooted, and could not be heard as he stealthily crept up. Two savage thrusts were made with the big blade of an IXL knife before Pearson could defend himself. One wound was in the right shoulder just at the shoulder blade, and the other lower down the back. Both were deep but not long. Pearson's blouse was cut and torn in other places. He also received a cut across his forehead.

When Pearson found himself attacked he called for assistance and Frank Kanase responded quickly. Kanase grappled the native and soon had him in a position so that Pearson could play on the handcuffs.

At the Police Station the native tried to pass off as an insane man and would not give his name, claiming not to understand. The same native once before bit Frank Kanase, while a police officer, on the cheek.

RAIDED WHITE MEN GAMBLERS

Armed with a warrant and sure of their game, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Special Officer Benear last evening raided a gambling game over the Brunswick Billiard Parlors on Fort street, bagging about a dozen players. "Craps" was the game in progress and a big pot of money was in sight when the officers made their appearance behind the gamblers.

It had been their intention to raid the place at noon, but it was decided later on to wait until night. A warrant was sworn to by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for the arrest of one Charles Moore, it being alleged that during the past two weeks he was conducting a gambling game known as "7-11, stud or draw poker." The men arrested were C. A. Moore, Geo. Orald, J. Greene, Johnnie Rosa, T. J. Piller, J. K. Pohl, R. C. Roselley, A. C. Andrus, H. A. Star, S. Kalakaua, and others.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING BILL

The Mitchell bill for the erection of a Federal building in Honolulu reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and occupation of the United States postoffice, the United States land office, the United States courts, the United States custom-house, the United States survey-general, and other Federal offices in the city of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed the sum of one million dollars: Provided, That such building shall be erected on any public site in said city, provided there is in said city such suitable public grounds for said public building. If no event of no such public grounds available, then proposals for the sale of land for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days, prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination, and of his recommendation thereon and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plans, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, by all statements, maps, plans, or documents taken by or submitted to them in like manner as heretofore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses: Provided, however, That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

The building shall be constructed of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

HERMAN IS NOW LYING IN SYDNEY

The treasure hunting schooner, Herman, is lying in Sydney harbor waiting for the end of summer, or perhaps only a favorable opportunity to make a drop down upon the treasure island. Every thing is peaceful on board, the little ship being in control of Capt. Brown and George W. Sutton, all the other members of the original syndicate having deserted the vessel.

Attorney D. Stoney of San Francisco, whose brother-in-law, Frank Sharratt, was one of the original company in the ship, and whose experience in hunting the vessel have been quite remarkable, passed through in the Sierra on his way to San Francisco. Mr. Stoney made his first trip to Sydney and told he had passed the schooner which was at Apia. He came back and then on the vessel made it impossible for him to land at Pago Pago, to join the schooner at Apia. He was carried here and then went back to the south seas and joined the treasure hunters.

While Mr. Sharratt has left the vessel, everything is smooth sailing for the syndicate seemingly, and the little vessel is in fine shape for the carrying through of the work. It is expected that within a few months the Herman will slip out of Sydney and make the last leg of the trip to secure Capt. Brown's buried fortune.

His Redeemer Liveth.

"Yes," said Col. Tom Fitch, as he smiled in answer to a remark relative to his interview with President Roosevelt and Joaquin Miller, "Yes, the President is up to date and makes his callers think quick. I was passing a remark on the Hawaiian coinage question and I happened to take one of the Hawaiian silver dollars from my pocket. The President noticed the profile of Kalakaua on the dollar and he interpolated with the remark that 'the original of that profile has all his doubts at rest now.' A questioning look brought the answer, with a twinkle of the eye through the glasses, as the President answered, 'Well, Colonel, King Kalakaua if he can know anything, now knows that his redeemer liveth.'—Independent.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:—

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the lull and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a permanent cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

Attorney General Andrews received a letter yesterday from B. A. Douthett, Assistant at Hilo, saying that he intended to resign unless he was appointed Deputy, and that if his services were required at Hilo for the remainder of the term he would give them for \$200 and expenses. The resignation has been accepted, and Sheriff Andrews was instructed by telegraph to engage other counsel if necessary.

Word was received by the Gaelic of the death of Miss Isabella Perry, part-Bayliss, at Chicago. Miss Perry was an old lady of the Hawaiian lineage who appeared at the Buffalo Exposition. Her death is reported to have been very sudden but no particulars.

NEW ARMORY IS NEEDED

Col. Jones Wants an Appropriation for It.

Col. J. W. Jones, commander of the Hawaiian National Guard, has sent in his report to Governor Dole recommending an appropriation of \$30,000 for an armory in Honolulu, and smaller amounts for Wailuku and Hilo.

Aside from this, there is a recommendation by the commanding officer for an appropriation of \$27,880 for the ordinary expenses of the National Guard.

An armory building for Honolulu has been agitated for some time, and a year ago there was talk of private subscription being raised for that purpose. There is much need of a new armory as the old drill shed itself is not of much good and may be taken by the United States army at any moment.

The report shows that the National Guard has about \$50,000 worth of military property which cannot be properly stored for because of the condition of the drill shed. In his report Col. Jones says:

"The work and interior economy of the regiment has been greatly hampered by reason of being housed under four different roofs in Honolulu instead of one, and the work attending the care and preservation of the property entrusted to its keeping thereby greatly increased. All of this property has not been as well cared for as it should have been; this, however, is not through any neglect on the part of the officers having it in charge, but by reason of the fact that the drill shed, in which a portion of it is kept, is neither dust nor weather proof, the roof leaking badly and being sadly in need of repairs."

"The dust in dry weather and rain in wet weather blows into the drill shed and into the company rooms through the ventilating spaces near the roof, and the roof is defective and leaks badly, it being impossible to stop the leaking without putting an entire new roof on the building. The United States authorities desire that the building be condemned and torn down, on the ground that it is unfit for any purpose but the temporary storage of articles practically unaffected by the weather although they have a temporary use for and greatly desire to get the drill shed at the present time to house carts and wagons in that they are not now able to properly care for, and the regiment is only allowed to continue in the use of the drill shed until such time as other quarters may be provided or until such time as the shed or the space occupied by it is arbitrarily taken. The regiment therefore is subject to being permanently dispossessed at any time. The regiment has several times been called upon to relinquish the use of the drill shed for short periods, the last time being in March, 1902."

"If there were no question about the retention of the drill shed in the possession of the regiment, it would cost a very considerable sum to put it in a proper condition and re-roof it. As it now is the rain and dust settles on the guns and other property making it impossible to keep such property in good condition. Even though a new roof were put on the drill shed and the ventilating spaces made weather proof, the building being an iron one, the moisture in the atmosphere would condense and run down and damage the arms. New arms have recently been received from the United States Government, and, in spite of the fact that the utmost care is exercised under the existing conditions and the pieces kept well greased while in the racks, they are beginning to show the effects of being kept under the conditions herein set forth, and unless something is done to remedy those conditions the arms will soon become more or less defective and fit for nothing but drill purposes, and become a total loss to the Territory and the United States Government."

NEWS NOTES OF THE GARDEN ISLE

The McBryde mill was stopped a few days at New Year's to put in the new cane unloader.

The total plant of McBryde for 1902 was 1590 acres. It is all doing well and promises a fine crop.

Mr. Walter McBryde has the finest conservatory and collection of Begonias, Cladiums, and Cannas on Kauai. It reflects great credit on his skill and taste.

There ought to be a school somewhere about halfway between Koloa and Hanalei. The poor, unfortunate children who live at Kalahoe (and there are many of them) don't much more than get home at night before they start out again in the morning. In fact the distance ones are said to meet themselves on the way. We commend this matter to the attention of our Representative-elect Mr. H. A. Jaeger.

The rainfall for the "Marsh" back of McBryde, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet, for the year 1902, was 212 inches. This indicates a liberal supply of water for the McBryde plantation.

Grass house construction, after the Hawaiian model, is fast becoming a lost art. Mr. Alex. McBryde has, however, recently built himself a very attractive and comfortable one at his fishing station, Nomihi. It was one's enthusiasm a fresh for the old-time charm of the Hawaiian grass house.

NEW FISHING BANKS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Located by Albatross During Her Cruise. Report of Commission Is About Ready.

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Before many weeks have rolled by, Prof. W. B. Evermann of the United States Fish Commission, who had charge of the several expeditions to the Hawaiian islands, hopes to have complete information about the new fishing banks that were located on the recent trip of the Albatross. "The fishermen of Hawaii" said Prof. Evermann today in his office at the Commission, "have some idea of where these new fishing places are but we shall be able to give the exact location of them so that the fishermen can make no mistake. There are several new banks and we also have information about the kind of fish to be found on them."

Some months ago the Commission printed a preliminary report as to the fishes of Hawaii, the important points of which were printed in the Advertiser. Prof. Evermann has, since then, been engaged upon a second report which will be about the new species of fishes, that were discovered during his trip to Hawaii two years ago. There are about 100 of these new species, not a few of which are food fishes. Prof. Evermann has a big pile of manuscript for this special report, which will go to the printer within a few days. In it will be many beautiful drawings of the different new species, which have been made by artists who went along with the expedition.

All these new species of fishes have been given scientific names and will be so described that hereafter scientists may know them. Two or three species have been named by Prof. Evermann for Mr. E. L. Berndt, superintendent of the Hawaiian Market. "Mr. Berndt is not only a good superintendent of market," said Prof. Evermann today, "but he has unusual intelligence about species of fish and was of great service to us in our work." Some of the fish species have been given Hawaiian names, translated into Latin forms, so as to indicate to scientists the world over something about their origin.

The plates of the new species of fish in Hawaiian waters are something beautiful. A part of them are in colors so as to show the fish exactly as they appear and some of them are only black and white drawings. All of the pictures of new fishes will go in the forthcoming report but all the others will go into the general report, which will be of a more scientific nature possibly and which will cover in detail everything about the exploration of fishes in the waters about the islands.

Besides the 100 new species discovered by the fish experts on their trip to the islands two years ago, a great many more new species were found by the Albatross in her cruise last summer. "There will probably be fully 100 more new species as the result of that cruise," says Prof. Evermann. "I mean by that species new to the scientific world. Some of them, possibly, are not new to the Hawaiians. Then the explorations of the Albatross last summer furnished much valuable information about mollusks and other deep sea life in that part of the world, much of which will be of practical knowledge to the Islanders, aside from its scientific value."

Dr. O. P. Jenkins, of Leland Stanford University, but formerly of Honolulu, has been here for the last three weeks and will remain about one week longer. He is "working up" the collection of fishes he made in Hawaiian waters in 1899. "I have been so busy with other matters," said Dr. Jenkins today, "that I have been unable to continue this study of my collection in Hawaii, which is a very valuable one." The explorations around the islands have afforded much instruction about life under the Pacific in that vicinity. We have been made certain that types of fish life abounding in Polynesia are more widely distributed to the west than was at first supposed.

Of course the scientists are taking a lively interest in the completion of these investigations, as Prof. Evermann pointed out, but the work of the Fish Commission in Hawaii, which was performed in spite of many great obstacles, will be of incalculable value, in demonstrating new food fishes, suggesting restrictions that must be observed to preserve the supply and in locating new fishing banks, hitherto unknown.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Mr. Arthur Rice went out on to-day light fishing off Kipuka a few nights ago and caught twenty-five lobsters.

Great excitement has prevailed in Elele lately on account of a number of people having their chickens stolen. One morning a search was organized, and a number of the chickens were found in the possession of a Chinaman in the Hanalei valley. Two Chinamen were arrested, and it is hoped that an example will be made of them and that this nuisance will be stopped.

The Japanese of the Kealia plantation have purchased the old office building from the manager, and are having it made into a modern American school house. The Japanese children, after being dismissed for the day from the public schools, are taught from two to three hours by Japanese teachers in their native tongue. Japanese children are good pupils. They are obedient, bright, and seem to have that thirst and spirit for knowledge which is lacking in so many other nationalities.

VOLCANIC ASHES FALL ON COAST

The San Francisco Chronicle of January 28th prints this: Small patches of an extremely fine white sand or dust were in evidence on many asphaltum

SMITH HAS BEGUN WORK

He Talks of His Mission to Press.

The San Francisco Call has had a talk with Mr. W. O. Smith, who went to the Coast on the Hongkong Maru, bound on a mission to present at Washington the protests of the local commercial bodies against the proposed action of Congress in reference to the nationalization of the leper settlement, and the immediate turning over of the public lands of the Territory to the nation. In interviewing Mr. Smith, the Call says:

William Owen Smith, who represents the commercial bodies of the Territory of Hawaii, arrived yesterday on the Hongkong Maru, and is en route to Washington. He is going to the national capital to vigorously protest against the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs on the questions of establishing Federal land laws in the Territory and the proposition of making the leprosy settlement at Molokai a general leper settlement for the whole country. Regarding these questions he said:

"At the islands it is deemed that the Federal land laws are not suited to the conditions that exist there. There are but a very few sections of the islands where the law could be made applicable at all and in those cases there would be very little demand for land under the Federal land laws excepting for the purpose of speculation."

"There was a well defined land system under the monarchy for more than a hundred years, and about 1848 a new and carefully considered system was adopted. This was known as the 'great mahele.' Homestead laws were adopted later, and finally, in 1895, a general land act was enacted relating to the remaining public lands."

"This was largely based on the New Zealand system, which system worked admirably in New Zealand and under circumstances more akin to those that exist in Hawaii than any other system with which the government is familiar."

"Under the act of 1895 the acquisition of land for homestead purposes is made easy and inexpensive and the opportunity for speculation is very small. The system is not a perfect one, and doubtless could be improved. But the area of public lands remaining suitable for homesteaders is limited and under all the circumstances it would seem to be extremely unwise to wholly disregard the experience of the past and adopt an entirely new system."

"The subject of leprosy is one of very grave importance and deep interest to the people of the islands, and especially to the native Hawaiians. There are now about nine hundred inmates of the settlement of Molokai. Of these less than ten are white persons, about thirty are Asiatics, perhaps a dozen of other nationalities, and the balance native Hawaiians. Under the circumstances it would be most unwise to introduce from abroad strangers into this settlement."

"They would be undoubtedly a disturbing element and mar the peace and harmony of this unique community. Moreover, to compel people from various parts of the mainland, men, women, boys and girls, to go from 2,000 to 5,000 miles to what would be a foreign country, would be a grievous wrong. Unaccustomed to the language, habits and traditions of the strange land they never would be happy and they would simply be sentenced to a living death."

"At the Molokai settlement the patients are cared for and their wants provided for by the government. Cottages are provided and home life is encouraged as far as practical. There are several institutions at the settlement for the care of the young and helpless. One, a home for girls known as the 'Bishop Home,' was endowed by Charles R. Bishop. Another for boys was endowed by H. P. Baldwin. The girls are cared for by the Franciscan Order of Sisters, New York, and the boys by Catholic brothers. Under the management of an American, a veteran of the Civil War, the whole plan has been worked out with great care and consideration and is admirably adapted to the circumstances of the case. No alterations or changes should be made in the settlement."

OCEANIC DOUBLES ITS CAPITAL STOCK

"By the necessary two-thirds vote," says the San Francisco Chronicle of January 22, "the Oceanic Steamship Company authorized the increase of its capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000. This action will permit the board of directors to likewise increase the company's bonded indebtedness from \$2,405,000, as at present, to \$5,000,000, should such course be deemed necessary and advisable. The questions were propounded to President John D. Spreckels at yesterday's meeting as to whether the new bonds and the price at which they should be floated. He answered all of these questions by saying that nothing had yet been determined in regard to these details, which would come to the attention of the new board of directors, but that he hoped and anticipated it would not be requisite to make a full bond issue."

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TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

"The reason for this action of the shareholders of the Oceanic Steamship Company was made manifest by the financial statement of the secretary for the past year. It appeared that the liabilities of the company (including stock to the amount of \$2,500,000) were \$5,885,898.01, while its assets were \$4,387,220.64 (of which \$4,101,883 is counted as the value of the vessels owned), leaving a deficiency of \$1,498,677.37. The expenses of the year were \$2,764,336.29, and the receipts \$2,348,571.24, an excess in expenditures of \$415,765.05. President John D. Spreckels explained in his annual report that the unfavorable financial statement was due to a drought of unprecedented severity in Australia, which had caused a falling off of \$147,000 in the traffic receipts, while the expenses had been augmented in consequence of the propagation of reports of the existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, which had necessitated additional expenditure in the loading and unloading of vessels at colonial ports. A more encouraging portion of his report was that in which he stated that the Tahiti service had been placed on a paying basis, and that the result of the transfer of the Mariposa to an oil burner rendered it probable that \$50,000 a year would be saved on fuel between here and Honolulu in consequence of the substitution of petroleum for coal as a steam generator. The entire meeting was characterized by harmony, the acts of the board of directors for the past year were ratified and approved, and it was unanimously re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of this body it selected for the year the former officers of the Oceanic Steamship Company. The president's report and the financial statement are to be printed for distribution to the shareholders."

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6

THE ROOT-ROT OF TARO.

When a stranger in Ireland made

some pun on the word "potato,"

the angry Irishman replied that "Potatoes

were too serious a matter to joke about."

The Kanaka, also, would see a lack of refinement and propriety in

any joke about taro.

Prof. T. F. Sedgwick has published,

under the supervision of the experi-

ment station, of which Prof. Jared G. Smith

has charge, a most valuable monograph on the diseases of the taro,

especially that called the "rot." It is

the first article published which scientifi-

cally treats of the diseases which threaten this important food of the natives,

and of the Anglo-Saxons here who have wisely discovered its great value.

It is one of the evidences of the value of

annexation that it has placed here men who are thoroughly capable of

treating our agricultural problems, especially those which are not connected

with sugar production. We are, and must be, always in the agony of depend-

ing on the "single string" industry of sugar making, until other agricul-

tural resources are developed. As a monarchy we did nothing. But the strong

breath of republican energy is now upon us, and breathes into us the air of a new life on the soil.

It is not necessary here to discuss Prof. Sedgwick's valuable paper. It

should be read by those who take any interest in the matter. Its pages are

well illustrated. The experiments made in determining the nature and cure

of the rot are extremely practical and far more intelligently made than

it made by the "hard working farmer," who has no aptitude for such investi-

gation. Prof. Sedgwick seems to have reached one conclusion of great value.

That is, that the taro plant does best and is usually free from the rot in run-

ning water. The natives use water, but not in a manner to place all the

plants in active water. It is quite possible that the methods of irrigation

must be changed so as to reach every plant with the running stream.

Very little has been hitherto done in the fertilization of the taro patches.

The same soil has been used, in many cases, for more than a quarter of a

century. The extreme backwardness of its cultivation is due to the fact that

only natives and Asiatics have been engaged in it.

The high price of taro and poi may have an important serious effect on the

native diet. The very fact that the superb physical races of Polynesia have

grown up on taro and poi is the best evidence of its value as food. Here are

races without dyspepsia, entire communities without nervous prostration.

At a time of life when so many of the Teutonic race are buried in sanitariums

for treatment, Christian Science is extending its domain of grotesque illusion,

and the "pathics" are scouring the earth for remedies, here are and have

been these dark races rioting in the solid comforts of taro and poi.

The high price of this article is driving the people to use flour in the form

of poi, mixed with the taro. It is said that the natives like it. It is natural

enough that they should acquire a taste for the mixture. No one will claim

that the mixture is not good and wholesome food. But it may not produce the

good effects of the plain poi.

It seems to be now well settled by long experience that the taro is excel-

lent food for the white man in the tropics. For children it is nearly a perfect

food. But the white man is gradually abandoning its use and substituting

the foods of the temperate zone. From a hygienic point of view this is an

error, but the white man prefers yet "eat and drink and die," rather than

restrain his appetite and promote his best health. A pessimist lately said

that with the plague has come the pie into this Paradise. The early mission-

aries were ravenously fond of pie, but the were constrained to forego such

expensive food, and lived on taro, with benefit to themselves and their de-

scendants.

The time schedule between San Francisco and Honolulu, as cut down by the

Korea, is by no means the limit of present day achievement in speed of

ocean transit. On the Atlantic the passage of about 3000 miles was made by the

Lucania in 1894 in five days, seven hours and twenty-three minutes. The

same speed on the San Francisco-Honolulu course would cut down the passage

to a little more than three days. This may be accepted as the time limit of

the near future, for as business increases on the Pacific and the use of

fuel oil is supplemented by improved machinery on the turbine or some better

principle, the time of the passage will be lessened accordingly.

Evidently the lady in the recent divorce case had read up on the current

fiction about Hawaiian missionaries rolling in ill-gotten gains. When she captured one of the "robber barons" and

found him a plain American citizen living on a salary, and without the slightest propensity to hold up a rich

native she made up her mind that marriage was a failure. It was a sad

wakening from dreams of All Baba's

save.

The delay in the matter of the Pire

Claims seems to be caused by the Sec-

retary of the Interior. Nothing can be

done here until he acts. It may be as-

sumed at this end that he is not rep-

resented at Washington by proxy

NAVAL STATISTICS.

Well known naval authorities writing

during the past few months place Ger-

many in the fifth position as a naval

power. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Her-

bert, writing for Collier's Weekly re-

cently, placed the naval strength of the

world powers as follows: First, Great

Britain; second, France, third, Russia;

fourth, United States; fifth, Germany;

sixth, Italy; seventh, Japan and Aus-

tralia.

Germany is now building seven bat-

tleships, two armored cruisers, four

protected cruisers and seven destroyers.

She proposes, of new construction, two

battleships, one armored cruiser, two

third class cruisers, three gunboats, six

destroyers, and to rebuild four bat-

tleships of the old type. Of all nations

Germany is the most methodical in her

building programme. She recognizes

the value of homogeneity in ships that

are to sail and fight together, as well

as the economy and efficiency of a con-

tinuous programme of construction.

Following, steadily a programme heretofore

adopted, she will have, in 1908, thirty-eight battleships, fourteen large

and forty-five small cruisers, with ninety-six

torpedo boats. Additional construction

is now proposed, which will give her, in 1910, forty-eight bat-

tleships, nineteen large and sixty smaller

cruisers, with at least ninety-six tor-

pedo boats.

In three years time, according to the

present naval plans of the United States

and Germany, the latter will have a

more powerful fleet than the United

States, but at the present America leads

Germany, slightly in sea strength.

Following a recent agreement signed

between Chile and Argentina those

countries are now in the field with war-

ships to sell. Some vessels are under

construction for the two countries in

England and by a recent decision they

agreed to sell these. Four in all can

be bought and it is understood that the

United States as the exponent of the

Monroe doctrine has put in the bid. The

purchase of these vessels by Uncle Sam

would be as popular a move as was that

of the Brazilian vessels, since christened

New Orleans and Albany, during the

Spanish war.

There is a lot of humbug in the at-

tempt to unseat Apostle Smoot, Sena-

tor-elect from Utah. The Senator is not

a polygamist and with his religious

views the Senate has nothing to do. It

has taken in plenty of men of no re-

ligion and some who, like the late Sena-

tor Ingalls, were agnostics, and, pre-

sumably would not balk at a Dowdies,

a Christian Scientist or a Shaker. Mr.

Smoot has a constitutional and moral

right to be a Mormon if he wants to,

and as long as he obeys the laws of

the land he is entitled to all the privi-

leges of a citizen.

Nothing bolsters up the health of Ha-

waii so much as a soaking rain. The

plague epidemic of 1899 set in during a

long drouth and subsided after the

change of weather. A drouth of three

weeks was marked by the outbreak of

dengue fever which the rain promptly

quenched. Downpours may be disagree-

able to those who are out in them, but

in more senses than one they are the

best things that happen to the Terri-

tory.

There has been, during the past few

weeks, a large assembly of war ships

at San Diego. Now that the Honolulu

cable is open it should be practicable

to get this port selected as one of the

regular winter stations of the fleet.

These things, it should be understood,

are matters of "pull." Chambers of

Commerce and friends in Congress act

for coast ports and the result is ships.

Why not try the plan here?

Richmond Pearson Hobson is now

out of the Navy and will do his lec-

turing minus interference by the de-

partment. Hobson is an unfortunate

hero who gave the public a chance to

ridicule him. Had he kept his balance

in the days of adulation he would have

risen to very high rank in the Navy

and in popular esteem. But he began

to pose and that ended him.

The captain of the Herman seems to

be in no hurry about the buried trea-

sure. Having waited thirty or forty

years for a chance to go after it, a few

months more or less doesn't count.

Such a spectacle is refreshing in this

avaricious age.

Lemuel Quigg has been exonerated in

the House bribery investigation. Ditto

Lessler. The criminal charge made by

one Doblin was his own invention.

Quite likely Doblin's imagination will

have a chance to ripen in jail for a

few years.

It is comforting to know that the Ho-

nolulu public building bill makes ample

provision for heating apparatus. There

was some fear that the people occupy-

ing the structure might come down with

chills.

The news from the Venezuela civil

war and from the negotiation at Wash-

ington ceases every day. No one can

tell precisely what is going on except

that there is plenty of trouble for all

hands.

Senator Morgan is disappointed about

Nicaragua but the people to whom any

canal is better than none, will hardly

support him in his fight against Pan-

ama.

The late Senator Dawes was a hot-

tem and useful public man of the type

Massachusetts commonly sends to the

Senate. He belonged to the school of

Charles Sumner and was its worthy dis-

ciple. Peace to his ashes.

COUNTY BILL
BEING READ
STILL COMECaucus Holds Its
Session in
Secret.
Settlers Write to
Commissioner
Boyd.

By invitation of the Republican members of the Legislature, in caucus assembled, the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee were privileged to meet with the legislators last night in a secret session at the Republican headquarters, on Fort street, to begin the reading of the new county government bill with a view to the proposition of changes and amendments in the discretion of the members of the Legislature. It was the plan to take the bill, section by section, read and consider it in every part, and at subsequent meetings, listen to the changes to be proposed by the several legislators and consider them in their order. This work will involve a series of evening meetings, continuing, in all probability, all the balance of this week. It is the belief that the new county government bill is about the most important matter to come before the Legislature, and it is the desire of all the members to have this legislation, at least, enacted.

The meeting last night was presided over by Senator Cecil Brown, Caucus Chairman. Crabbie being still confined to his house by illness. The members of the Legislature who reside in, or have reached the city so far, and who are entitled to take part in the caucus deliberations are Senators Charles L. Dickiey, W. C. McCandless, D. P. R. Benberg, L. C. Achi, C. L. Crabbie, Cecil Brown and S. W. Wilcox and Representatives Wm. J. Wright, Wm. Aylett, F. Andrade, S. F. Chillingworth, W. W. Harris, Jonah Kumalea, C. A. Long, H. Vida, S. Kellinot, C. H. Pulaa, S. E. Kalama and A. H. Jaeger.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee who are deliberating with the caucus are: George P. Carter, E. C. Winston, A. L. C. Atkinson, Colonel Jones, J. A. Gilman, Robert N. Boyd, W. G. Ashley and W. H. Coney.

All the legislators who were entitled to voice in the caucus were on hand when the meeting was called to order last night, save Dickiey who had a prior engagement, and Crabbie, who is sick. But only Mr. Carter and Colonel Jones of the Executive Committee were present. Carter remained as a spectator during the proceedings, and Colonel Jones staid but a short time.

The legislators were much in earnest, and were soon hard at work. It was agreed to change the order of business reported by the committee so that the bill under consideration should be read, section by section, and members who had amendments to propose should state them, very briefly, without discussion at this time. Then, at a later meeting, these amendments proposed would be taken up in their order, and passed upon by the whole body.

The bill was read last night as far as chapter 13, which chapter was completed in the reading. There were changes proposed to nearly every section, but these were not important in the majority of cases. Where the fights will come, as indicated by the proceedings at last night's meeting, will be on the locations of the county seats on the island of Hawaii, and in those sections of the measure which define the power of counties. Of these two questions, the county seat fights will probably be the hottest when they come on in earnest.

The caucus will meet again tonight for the further consideration of the bill.

TRIAL IS
POSTPONEDWright Trial Will Not
Take Place for a
Week.

The trial of the case of B. H. Wright, charged with embezzlement, was yesterday continued by Judge De Bolt to one week from Monday upon motion of counsel for defendant. At the opening of the term counsel for defendant was insistent for immediate trial, but there appears now to be a change of heart. J. J. Dunne appeared for Wright in the application for a continuance and J. W. Cathcart represented the Territory. There was no objection on his part to continuance to February 15th, and the Boyd cases were therefore postponed to await the conclusion of the Wright trial.

It is thought that the trial of Wright will take at least a week and perhaps longer. The defense will be so it is claimed, that the money collected by Wright and which he is charged with embezzling was received by him as chief clerk and turned over to Boyd, his superior in office, or paid out for purposes ordered by the Superintendent of Public Works. Wright has steadfastly denied his guilt and claimed that he did not take any of the money missing from the Department of Public Works.

On the other hand it is reported that Boyd's defense will be on the same lines as Wright, excepting that he will claim that all the money which he is charged with embezzling was paid over to B. H. Wright, and never passed through his hands.

Another big bunch of inquiries regarding public lands and opportunities for farmers in Hawaii reached Land Commissioner Boyd in the mail brought by the Ventura and the Gaelic. The letters are answered immediately, and in the meantime Mr. Boyd is collecting data for the circular soon to be issued. Commissioner Boyd stated yesterday that he had found a great lack of data needed, both in his department and in the agricultural bureau, and the work of collecting the desired information will take some time.

The letters received by the last mail show how great is the necessity for scattering broadcast information in regard to Hawaii, for the questions asked exhibit an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions in the islands. Extracts from some of them will be of benefit to the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Exchange, and other bodies seeking to induce tourists to come here, as indicating what information should be given in the advertising matter sent out.

JERSEY CITY MAN WOULD COME.

Walter H. Gondiot, an attorney of Jersey City, N. J., says he writes on behalf of a client, and asks the following questions regarding lands which he understands are to be opened on liberal terms:

- (1) Where are the lands located?
- (2) On what terms can they be secured?
- (3) For what purposes are they available?
- (4) What is the nature of the land?
- (5) Near what large town.

And further information which would naturally be of interest to me. I am groping in the dark for information for this client relative to the feasibility of taking up land in Hawaii.

COMING THIS MONTH.

William O'Beir, of Princeton, Ill., says: "I am interested in your country and would like general information on your agricultural position. How can one get land for farming, and what machinery is required. What is the lay of the land, prices, and what are the terms. I want to visit your country next month and if suitable make it a permanent home, as I am young and have some money."

LIKES THE CLIMATE.

F. H. Longacre, of Macon, Mo., wrote to Jared G. Smith. He says: "I would like to come to Honolulu, and would like some information about the agricultural outlook, what price I would have to pay for good land within about three miles of a good town, also the kinds of roads you have there, and what, in your opinion, is the chance to make money. How much capital is required for one to start in business there. I would like to go there especially on account of the climate, if I could reasonably expect to profit. About what would first class transportation be from San Francisco to Honolulu?"

SEES HIS OPPORTUNITY.

John L. Aiken, of Westfield, New Jersey, writes: "In the New York Herald yesterday was an article telling of the opening of lands in the islands for settlers. I am anxious to locate there, believing that the islands afford an opportunity for enterprise not to be found in the Eastern States. I am anxious to know how to proceed—if application can be made before arrival, when it would be advisable to locate, and how little capital could one get along on. I am a native American, with some small means."

WANTS TO BETTER HIMSELF.

John J. Kuppel, of New York City, says he wants to come to Hawaii with his wife and family. He writes that at present he is running a grocery store, working eighteen hours a day, but making no money. He says he is not afraid to do any kind of work, and can run a farm, or farm machines, or do anything of the kind. He talks also of getting the agency of some American farm implement house and selling machinery to the Islanders, who he believes need it. He asks also what language is spoken here most, and also inquires as to the distance from San Francisco.

ALL WANT INFORMATION.

T. P. Lehan, of Chula Vista, California, asks "for any free information which your office contains regarding public lands for settlement, and any matter which from your office or that of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, would be interesting to prospective settlers."

ISLAND MATTERS PRESENTED AT FEDERAL CAPITAL

A. C. Gehr Is Fighting the Kohala Ditch Bill and Hinting Strongly at Bribery.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The fire claims bill is now a law, after one of the hardest and longest legislative campaigns that has been fought at the Capital in behalf of a Hawaiian measure. The end came quickly and more easily than any one had expected. That law and the coinage law are great achievements for one session of Congress. They probably constitute the greater portion of the legislation possible for Hawaii at this session. The Kohala Ditch bill, which has been pending before Congress for going on two years now, will probably become law, although Mr. A. C. Gehr is here fighting it strenuously and talking earnestly about a \$400,000 bank account of a prominent Hawaiian, which Mr. Gehr apparently thinks has been dissipated in the ditch Senatorial campaign. If two or three Senators are disposed to fight the bill earnestly they might be able to defeat it, but there would be little wonder if the bill becomes law even before this letter reaches Honolulu.

The Ditch bill was reported out of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico without discussion. Mr. Tuttle came down to Washington from New York to aid Mr. Gehr wherever possible. They have been remaining here to add to the gravity of the contest.

FIRE CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. J. G. Pratt was much congratulated on his success in passing the fire claims bill to its final passage. He has worked industriously on the measure, was unceasing in his efforts to see members of the House and explain the status of the measure to them. As I stated in my cablegram on the day of the passage of the bill he has been staying here briefly to consult with the Treasury Department officials about the issue of bonds to the extent of \$500,000 which the measure authorizes.

But the part that Mr. William Haywood played in securing the passage of the bill, also secured for him many warm congratulations. He has done a vast amount of work on the measure in the last two or three years and has taken hold of it in lively fashion this winter, whenever he could see an opportunity to help along.

Representative Robinson, of Indiana, a Democrat, who had given to the fire claims bill more careful study than any other member of Congress and who was an ardent advocate of its passage, was absent when ex-Gov. Powers of Maine called it up on suspension day. The governor was very doubtful about the success of his attempt.

"We are going to try," said he to me a short while before the House was called to order that day, "but it is a forlorn hope. The speaker has promised us a special rule for the measure, provided we can not pass it by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote under suspension of the rules, but the special rule affords little encouragement, because it must take its turn and there are now almost enough special rules ahead of us to occupy the time at this session of Congress."

"I am trying," added the governor as he sat at his desk and watched the clock, "to condense my speech, for I expect there are lots of other fellows who will want to talk and the time is very limited under such a proceeding."

The governor got away on his speech the moment Speaker Henderson recalled him and this bill had been read. He told how there were 6,000 claimants and recited the history of the claims in vivid language, mentioning the order given by President of State John Hay Jan. 23, 1900, as issued to Gov. Dole. He emphasized the necessity of stopping the plague because of the passage to and fro of United States troops en route between San Francisco and the Philippines.

Representative Finley, of S. C., helped the governor along with some friendly questions, one of which was whether the territory had not expected at the time to have money of its own with which to pay all those claims.

Representative Maddox, of Ga., who is inclined to do considerable objecting in the House, began finally to propound questions but they did not prove of a hostile character. Gov. Powers finished in fine form and Representative Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., a Democrat, proceeded to speak of the bill. He is a member of the committee on territories and declared that he thought it would be a breach of good faith on the part of the government to refuse to pass the pending bill. He told how Hawaii had paid \$300,000 for the suppression of the plague and that this government ought not to complain at paying a share.

Representative Moon, of Tenn., who had demanded a second and was in charge of time for opposition to the bill, offered to yield time for any one who wished to oppose the measure but none volunteered. Mr. Bulser of New York said for Mr. Robinson that the latter had been called away by a death in the family but that he was strongly in favor of the bill. Mr. Bulser added on his own behalf that he was aware of the facts of the case and himself intended to vote for the bill.

Thereupon it passed without an opposing vote, exactly as it passed the Senate. Accordingly it was unnecessary to send the bill to a conference committee but as soon as it had been engrossed and signed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Frye, and by

the Speaker of the House it was forwarded to President Roosevelt, who promptly signed it.

The House committee on territories, in taking up the fire claims bill, completed about all the Hawaiian legislation they have under contemplation for this session. Mr. Edgar Cayless' bill to modify the election laws was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Graham, of Penn., and Mr. Thayer, of Mass., but they were agreed that it should be shelved. Mr. Cayless and Mr. Wilcox were at the committee room two or three days ago to ask consideration of the bill but Mr. Thayer told them it could not hope for favorable consideration at this session.

EUSTIS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. William Eustis, of Minneapolis, who was recently in Honolulu, inspecting sites for a new public building, has come to Washington and his official report is expected within a few days. It will be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, printed and referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It is hardly to be expected that Congress will at this session appropriate any money for a public building at Honolulu or Hilo. The House committee in preparing an omnibus bill but it is to cover projects already begun.

Mr. Eustis was at the Capitol today, and at the request of Secretary Shaw was given a hearing before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He had numerous photographs and maps of Honolulu and Hilo along with him and these were exhibited to members of the committee. Secretary Shaw and members of the House committee expressed surprise that Mr. Eustis had been able to so successfully arrange for sites for public buildings in the two cities, and without cost to the Federal government. Mr. Eustis read his report to the committee and tomorrow expects to formally submit it to Secretary of the Treasury, who will transmit it to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Eustis' report describes the postal facilities at Honolulu and the necessity of having a large space for handling mail and five separate delivery windows for the different nationalities. He says the post office is badly crowded at present. He cites the services of Postmaster Ost, and states that in ten years the postal business has increased tenfold. He also tells about the meetings of citizens in Honolulu and the choice of a committee at the head of which was Hon. L. A. Thurston to assist in selecting a site. He told about the quarantine at Honolulu, and the increasing receipts of the customs house, as a basis for the statement that he agrees thoroughly with the citizens of Honolulu that the customs house should stay where it is.

Mr. Eustis then says he thinks the Bishop site the best and most available one for a postoffice, and tells how Governor Dole has cabled his approval of it.

Taking up the situation at Hilo, Mr. Eustis comments upon the public spirit and loyalty of the residents there, and upon the probabilities of a great harbor there. He says that the present postoffice building is both inadequate and unsafe, and recommends a public building for all Federal offices upon the site selected by the citizens. He quotes Superintendent Cooper's opinion that the entire block is too large, but Mr. Eustis says he does not agree with that opinion. He adds that so much of the block as is not immediately used can be devoted to uses as a public park.

Mr. Eustis also devotes some space to the lighthouses of the Islands, describes the crude lights and recommends the transfer and maintenance thereof to the Federal government. In concluding his report, he says:

"In submitting this report, permit me to express my warm appreciation of the favors and kindnesses shown to me in the matters I had in hand, and the public spirit manifested by the citizens of Honolulu and Hilo. Earnest, enterprising citizens, full of faith and pluck, noble of principle and broad of thought, make a progressive city. Such is the type of citizens responsible for the present, and on whom rests the future, of those cities of our tropical seas. It is but a young while since voluntarily they came under our flag, and yet I find the spirit of patriotism and love of union as keen and strong as those of the Stars and Stripes had for a century waved over the Islands. Since the days when the Friend sailed from New England with missionaries for the distant Isles, planting there the faith and character of Plymouth Rock, their history has been eagerly watched and cherished by the American people."

"Now they are for all time, one of us. May this happy union be to them in a material sense helpful and not hurtful."

The passage by the Senate today of a bill to construct a revenue cutter for the Hawaiian Islands probably presages the enactment of the bill into law at this session.

NO ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

It is known here that Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, is en route to Washington to make vigorous protest against some of the recommendations of Senator Mitchell's committee. Mr. Smith's visit will undoubtedly do much to emphasize the sentiment of the Islands, upon Senators and Members, but it is fair to say that there is not the

TREASURY ACTS THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Hawaiian Coins Will Be Deposited There for Redemption—Bank Cables for Four Hun- dred Thousand Dollars in Silver Coin.

The following correspondence explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary,

Washington, January 20, 1903.

Division of Public Monies.

Cashier, First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir: I enclose herewith for your information copy of the Act of Congress approved January 14, 1903, (Public No. 25), entitled an Act relating to the Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates.

In accordance with the provisions of said Act the Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue at Honolulu have been instructed to receive such coins at the par of their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, in payment of all dues to the Government, and also to receive them in exchange for any standard silver coins of the United States that are in their custody as Collectors. These officers will deposit coins thus received, together with other lawful money, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the several sources of receipt, with your Bank, and the Treasurer of the United States will deposit U. S. coins with your bank in such amounts as may be necessary to exchange all the Hawaiian coins that may be presented including those deposited in the regular course by the Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue.

Full instructions will be given you by the Treasurer concerning the manner of accounting for the exchanges and the shipment of the Hawaiian coins to the U. S. Mint at San Francisco.

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. E. AILES

Assistant Secretary.

The First National Bank at once cabled to the Secretary of the Treasury for \$400,000 in silver with which to take up Hawaiian coins in the banks and Territorial Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The State Department has been advised that Sierra, the former President of Honduras, has relinquished his claim to the office at a meeting of the Council of Ministers. Bonilla has proclaimed himself President, and the threatened civil war is averted.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The price of refined sugar has been reduced ten points.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The visit of the Sultan of Morocco to this city has been indefinitely postponed.

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 5.—Two thousands rebels were killed in a recent battle with the Government forces at Fez.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 5.—Vessels from San Francisco have been forbidden entrance to this port because of the plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Reports from Honduras state that a blockade of Amapala, the stronghold of former President Bonillas, has been ordered.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 5.—Addicks has withdrawn from the fight for the United States Senatorship. It is now probable that the deadlock will be broken.

PARIS, France, Feb. 5.—France has expressed its desire for a final settlement of the claims against Venezuela and termination of the British-German alliance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Officials at the War Department state there is no special significance in the rush orders for the Pacific fleet to proceed to Southern waters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5.—President Roosevelt has been informed that the opponents of the Alaskan boundary treaty will not permit its ratification by the Senate.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 5.—Minister Bowen's methods in dealing with the Venezuelan question are causing great dissatisfaction here. It is claimed that Bowen is tricky. His authority may be questioned.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 5.—The continued blockade maintained by the Allies has increased the distress in Venezuela resulting from a shortage of food supplies. The deaths from hunger and disease have increased to an alarming extent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Nothing has been heard from the Allies regarding the latest proposal that they be allowed three months' preference in dispensing Venezuelan revenues to be used in the payment of claims. The officials are hopeful that resort will be made to The Hague if all other measures fail. The blockade will be continued indefinitely unless payment of the claims is guaranteed. It has been officially denied that the Allies object to the presence of Venezuelan troops in the port of Guayra.

remote prospect of any legislation at this session along the line of suspending the land laws or of colonizing the lepers. The importance of such matters to people on the Islands undoubtedly emphasizes the supposed danger, but Hawaii has too many friends in Congress to permit of the passage of such legislation without a long and protracted struggle, which will be impossible at this session of Congress when there is little time and every bit of that in demand for bills of general interest. By next session much of the Mitchell report will have been forgotten.

THE LAND SYSTEM.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, speaking today of the land system of Hawaii, said he believed it was in the main correct. "The Senatorial sub-committee," said Mr. Mondell, "came in contact with the same influence in Hawaii that I met with when I was there—some men who desire to secure some of the valuable lands of Hawaii for a song. I remember that during my visit there was lively strife to secure some lands to which the government had just built a macadamized road. Why the public lands of Hawaii should be regarded as an asset, because much of those lands have been improved and a great portion of those lands are very valuable."

"Here on the mainland, where conditions are much different, there is even now much question as to the expediency of continuing our present public land laws, and the Secretary of the Interior has earnestly recommended a

change in those laws in three important particulars. It would be a very peculiar proceeding to extend laws, which are not altogether fitted to conditions here on the mainland, to the far off Territory of Hawaii, where the people are governing themselves in pretty good fashion. It is true some practices may have come down to them from the monarchy, which they cannot quickly rid themselves of, but give them time. They are doing very well, and will work out their own problems."

DR. WHITMAN CROSS.

Dr. Whitman Cross, of the Geological Survey, who was in Hawaii last summer, partly to study the formation of volcanoes and partly to observe the general aspects of the Islands as to future geological work, is back in Washington. He tells me that he shall make no written report, but that he has talked considerably with Prof. Walcott, the director of the bureau, about the character of geological work out there. Dr. Cross says he gained much information about the volcanoes of the Islands, which supplements the information he has gained in studying the same subject in the Rocky Mountain regions of Colorado. The canyons of the island of Kauai, to the northwest of Honolulu, Dr. Cross states, are quite as wonderful as those of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. Cross says there is a large field for the study of soils and for general geological work in the Islands, but he fears there will be no large appropriation authorized for such an undertaking for the present.

HERBERT G. WALKER.

LOSS OF THIRTY- SIX LIVES IN AN OCEAN TRAGEDY

Alameda Sighted a Ship in Dis- tress Which May Be the Overdue Florence.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The bark Van Stabel, from Glasgow for San Francisco was wrecked today on Durabog reef. Thirty were drowned.

The French bark Van Stabel, Captain Quimper, left Glasgow on Jan. 17th for San Francisco with a cargo of about 2,500 tons of general merchandise. The Van Stabel was a vessel of 1777 tons register.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The Oceanic steamship Alameda arrived from Honolulu today. Enroute she sighted a sailing vessel in distress which may possibly have been the overdue Florence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A severe storm has reached the Mississippi valley and extended Eastward. Snow and sleet have brought down wires and impeded traffic. Two men were killed by the storm in this city.

VALLADOLID, Feb. 4.—Several thousand unemployed men paraded the streets today. They looted the bread wagons along the line of march and were charged by the gendarmes.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—Nine firemen were killed here today by inhaling the fumes of nitric acid during a fire in the business section.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Hanna has introduced a bill to pension ex-slaves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A reply from Berlin was handed to Minister Bowen tonight. It is believed to be favorable.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 4.—A fire which broke out here today has caused the loss of a quarter of a million dollars.

COLE YOUNGER THE FAMOUS BANDIT IS PARDONED OUT

ST. PAUL, Feb. 4.—"Cole" Younger, once a member of the Jesse James band of outlaws which infested the middle western states twenty-five years ago, who served time in the Stillwater penitentiary from 1876 to 1901, being released on parole at the latter date, has been pardoned by the State Pardoning Board.

Coleman Younger was one of three brothers, Robert, Coleman and James Younger, who between the years 1866 and 1873 gained great notoriety through their association with Jesse and Frank James. The band headed by Jesse James was charged with innumerable robberies of banks and railroad trains, in the execution of which many desperate encounters took place and a number of men were killed.

The members of the band had served through the Civil War, fighting on the side of the Confederacy with Quantrell and his guerillas. The scenes of most of their alleged post-bellum depredations were the State of Missouri and those adjacent thereto, but in September, 1876, the band entered Minnesota, traversing the State as far as the little town of Northfield, in Rice county.

There, on September 7th, after terrorizing the people on the streets, an attempt was made to loot the First National Bank. Cashier J. L. Heywood, who was in charge of the bank, made a plucky fight to preserve the funds of the institution from the robbers, and during the encounter was shot and killed, not, however, until he had wounded one or more of the raiders. The citizens of Northfield, quickly recovering from the panic into which the advent of the raiders had thrown them, armed themselves and started in pursuit of the desperadoes, who, baffled at the resistance they had encountered, had mounted their horses and were attempting to escape.

A week was spent in their desperate retreat, the pursuing posse of citizens now and again coming in contact with the bandits and exchanging shots with them. The raiders were handicapped in their retreat by the wounded, whom they were endeavoring to carry along with them, and finally, in a thick wood, the posse surrounded them. A battle ensued in which three of the members of the gang were killed, and the three Younger brothers were captured. Jesse James and the remainder of the outlaws succeeded in making good their escape.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Caracas states that a large force of revolutionists have assembled at the gates of the city for a vigorous attack. Preparations are being made to repel the invaders, all citizens being drafted for service.

Decisive action has been taken by the Allies in the last few days, the authorities of Guayra having been notified that the blockading fleet will shell the fort if Venezuelan soldiers appear within the city. These notifications are puzzling to the authorities.

BOATSWAIN CONFESSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—George Claire, boatswain on the steamer Ventura, confessed yesterday to United States Commissioner Heacock that he had received \$50 from the two stowaways who were seized by the immigration authorities on the arrival of the steamer. He made the statement at a hearing on the charge of illegally bringing aliens into this country. J. L. Cowell, first officer on the steamer, is also charged and is expected to testify this morning.

Claire stated that he met the men in an Austrian boarding-house in Auckland, and later asked Cowell if he would bring them over. The first officer readily consented, according to the boatswain's story, but demanded \$50. Claire collected the money and turned it over to Cowell. Claire declared that he himself kept no part of the money, and did wrongfully at the order of his superior officer.

DOLE ON WRIGHT'S ESCAPE.

(Continued from page 1.)

and returned. It would have seriously crippled the appropriation for civil and criminal incidentals. This appropriation is not calculated to meet the heavy expenses of extraditing criminals from distant states and foreign lands, or paying rewards for their capture, and there is no other fund from which such expenses can be lawfully paid. I recommend an appropriation for such purposes, to be expended subject to the approval of the Governor.

The ship Marion Chiffott made a fine passage of fifteen days from Honolulu to San Francisco arriving at the Coast port January 24. The bank S. C. Allen made even a better passage from Honolulu to San Francisco going up in thirteen days, arriving in San Francisco on January 25.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President
 E. C. Jones, Vice President
 F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
 Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks \$,000,000
 Capital their reinsurance companies 101,500,000
 Total reichsmarks 107,500,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 2,500,000
 Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
 Total reichsmarks 37,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

JARED G. SMITH TALKS OF CHANCES FOR SMALL FARMERS

In speaking of the good work done by the Advertiser towards getting small farmers for Hawaii, Jared G. Smith, chief of the United States Agricultural Station here, said:

"The increase of the number of independent farmers in this Territory does not mean the destruction of this country's leading industry. It means rather a more stable condition of the civic body, through the growth and full development of new lines of industry. I believe that with every year there will be a greater broadening out of Agriculture in Hawaii. The time will come when the cultivation of pineapples, sisal hemp, bananas, castor beans, coffee, and the fattening of cattle and many other things of which we do not know today, will be as firmly established on small holdings and will prove as profitable financially and far more profitable from the civic standpoint, as the cultivation of sugar on the great plantations today.

"I do not like to see waste lands. I spent the first twenty-five years of my life in the center of the so-called 'Great American Desert.' People who lived 'down East' had a very poor idea of that country, and commonly believed that nothing would grow there. Anyway, they were unanimous in saying so. Today a dozen counties in that part of Nebraska produce annually farm products worth as much as the whole sugar crop of Hawaii. The people who developed the 'Great American Desert' were not those who stood off and said that it wasn't worth while and that nothing would grow. They went out there and hustled and did things, and finally to the infinite surprise of the people who had been saying that it couldn't be done the 'Great American Desert' had become the home of thirteen million American farmers.

"There is a great deal of waste land in Hawaii, land that from the standpoint of the planter is classed as 'desert.' If anyone wants to know what can be done with some waste lands let him look at what the Portuguese are doing on the slopes of Punchbowl, or at the sweet potato patches of the Hawaiians on the forty-five degree slopes of the hills around Honolulu. I suppose that prehistoric man thought that the whole earth was waste lands, as long as the game held out.

"Here in Hawaii we want to get the waste lands into the hands of people who can utilize them. Hawaii has one advantage over all the rest of the United States, a magnificent climate. A man cannot live on climate alone but there are advantages in living in a land where the farmer can work in comfort out of doors every day in the year. This one natural advantage of an equable and mild climate, plenty of ozone, pure air, and God's sunshine will attract American farmers to Hawaii. We are not affected by the coal strike nor do we have to make fuel of sidewalks and fences to keep from freezing to death.

"I could write along this line indefinitely. I believe that the next ten years will bring to Hawaii a great many men who will come expecting to make these Islands of the Pacific their home, to help build up and develop this Territory. The Experiment Station workers are here to help the farmers all that they can. The Farmers' Institute is the best place where the scientists and the farmers can get in touch with one another, and I hope to see Farmers' Institutes, as successful as this one has been, established in every farming community of every island of the Territory of Hawaii."

COUNTY BILL GEN. BRAGG IS IN FRONT ON GAELIC

The Right of Way for the Committee Measure.

Until it has been finished, the county law framed by the commission of Republicans will have the right of way in the caucus of Republican members of the legislature, which begins its active work this evening at the headquarters of the party.

This was decided unanimously by the caucus committee of five, which met yesterday morning at headquarters to consider plans for work. The entire committee was present, with the exception of Chairman Crabbe, who has just succumbed to fever and is in bed. There was some talk over the methods to be pursued, but it was the unanimous determination that nothing in the way of rules or officers for the House should be considered until the arrival of a greater number of the legislators. There will be at the meeting this evening probably 20 Republican members of the two houses, and there is every reason to believe that they will work with speed in considering the measure which will be taken up first.

The bill will be read in extenso by the caucus. This is for the purpose of making every legislator thoroughly acquainted with the measure. Most of the legislators have read it already, but it is desired to have the various sections thoroughly understood, so the reading was made the first order. The expectation is that this reading will take not more than two sittings of the committee, and that on Saturday evening, when it is very likely there will be an added number of legislators present, the reading by majority for the purpose of amendment will be taken up. It is thought that in this way there will be secured such unanimity of opinion that the bill coming finally before the legislature will be thoroughly understood and the amendments will have the entire support of the members.

Nothing else will be permitted to interfere with the completion of consideration of the county bill, unless it is a matter of supreme importance, as the opinion expressed was that this measure must become a law, despite all else.

There has appeared some discussion of the great amount of work to be done, and the necessity of a greater time than sixty days in which to do it. Leaders believe, however, that with hard work, the necessary legislation can be accomplished and the legislature adjourn without having left any important thing undone.

Among the passengers passing through on the Occidental and Oriental steamer Gaelic, which reached port yesterday morning, seven days from San Francisco, were General and Mrs. E. S. Bragg, booked for Hongkong. General Bragg was the commander of the famous "Iron Brigade" during the campaigns of the army of the Chickamauga in the war of the rebellion, and has been, until very recently, serving as United States Consul at Havana, having been transferred by the request of the people of that city to the English city in China. That is to say, the people of Havana did not request specifically that General Bragg should be transferred to Hongkong. They only asked that he should be relieved from duty in their town, and that a consul be sent them who would be "persona grata to the Cubans." It came about in this way: General Bragg, who is a man of considerable force of character, formed some opinions of his own relative to the Cubans when he was sent to Havana, and being a strong man did not hesitate to express those opinions. He expressed them, as it happened, in a letter written to his wife, then in the family home in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to the effect that it was of no use trying to make a nation of the Cubans. "It is not in them," wrote the General, in effect. "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Mrs. Bragg quoted the good man, and Havana heard about it. Then it was all off with Bragg.

General Bragg was a very sick man when the Gaelic touched at Honolulu yesterday, and kept his state room all day, spending the greater portion of the time asleep. He has had a severe attack of grip, contracted on the way across the continent. And he had nothing to say for publication. Possibly he had found out that public men can sometimes say too much, or permit their friends to do so.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

PUT STOP TO CRIME Heavy Sentences the Rule in Court.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge De Bolt intends to put a stop to the present epidemic of crime in Honolulu if it lies within his power to do so. He gave notice yesterday that if it was necessary to increase the punishment of criminals brought before him after being found guilty, that he would do so, until the maximum is reached, or until it is shown that crime is on the decrease within the Territory.

Lin Theong, charged with the light sale of liquor, was found guilty upon the testimony of Nebo, the Japanese police, and Officer Renear. He contradicted flatly the testimony of the two policemen, and the court remarked that he had added perjury to the lesser crime.

Attorney Crook, for the Chinese asked for leniency from the court, stating that this was the defendant's first offense, and that the evidence showed that the beer purchased at his place had been for his own private use and not for sale.

Attorney General Andrews objected to a light sentence, saying that the light sale of liquor was greatly on the increase in Honolulu, and that the police department found it difficult to cope with the offenders. He said further that light punishment would only encourage crime, and the defendant should be given a lesson, which would deter others of the same kind.

"The object of punishment is to prevent crime as well as to reform the criminal," said Judge De Bolt in passing sentence. "Punishment should be such as to deter others from repeating the offense, and while I believe it is well to temper justice with mercy yet I think there is such a thing as going too far." It doesn't appear that the criminal class has taken advantage of the good intentions of the court. There appears to have been noticeable increase in crime lately that I have often felt that perhaps I have been lenient, and that no one was to blame for it but those charged with the punishment of crime.

"One thing is quite noticeable; there has been an increase in crime of this sort—in crime of all kinds. A mild lesson, evidently does not serve the purpose, and I believe it well to make the sentences stronger and stronger, until the limit is reached, or until it is apparent that the punishment acts as a check to crime—then the scales can begin to weigh the other way.

"This man it seems to me, has added perjury to the lesser crime with which he was charged. The testimony of Nebo was straightforward and Mr. Renear told the truth. Neither he or Nebo have any interest in the outcome of the case appearing as the Attorney General says, to see that the laws are enforced. The defendant had a great interest in the outcome, and this may be a possible extenuation for his perjury. I find that the lower court imposed a fine of \$200 in this case—the law provides that it could have been \$500, and the legislature evidently thought that this was not too much. This is for the first offense. The second offense is punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than three months or more than a year and a fine up to one thousand dollars. The lower court how-ever imposed a fine of \$200 and I can see no reason for changing that fine. The defendant is accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of \$200."

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Jan. 23—J. Kukula and wife to Oahu Railway & Land Co., D., 40 ft. right of way across por. Ap. 2 of kul. 10769, Kaula, Wailua, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

E. Pires to L. P. Marques, D., lot 7, blk. 9, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1500.

A. K. Mossman and husband to Wm. W. Scott, D., lot 6, Pili, Kaula. Consideration \$400.

Kaahaloakua to Daniel Pu, D., Ap. of kul. 1234, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Canleta Pu to Lani (w), D., Ap. 1 of kul. 1234, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Jan. 24—Kihelu (w) to Keala (w), D., por. R. P. 3247, Makena, Maui. Consideration \$15.

Jan. 26—J. Wahineasa to Mrs. Ikeole, D., int. in R. P. 2405, Waiuku, int. in Gr. 2641, Honokalani, int. in Gr. 2930, Kaula, Maui. Consideration \$50.

Kuapuu (widow) to N. W. Ahuli, D., int. in kul. 2203, Puako, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$50.

A. K. Mika to A. Medeiros, D., Ap. 2 of kul. 6667, Keaku Tract, Koloa, Kauai. Consideration \$150.

Est. of A. Medeiros, by Admr., to F. G. da Rosa, D., 4.02-acre land, Kailiki, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$201.

Geo. V. Jakins and wife to Moelke-anu (w) et al., D., por. of lots 47 and 52, Maulua Tract, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

E. Conradt and husband to Mrs. B. Peck, D., R. P. 4636, Scott St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000 and mtg. \$3000.

D. K. Iise and wife to A. Mouritz, D., int. in Ap. 2 of R. P. 2973, kul. 3835, Mapulehu, Molokai. Consideration \$15.

Est. of Maria J. Kaas, by Admr., to A. Mouritz, D., int. in R. P. 4921, kul. 2680, Mapulehu, Molokai. Consideration \$45.

A. C. de Souza to J. Wight, by Atty., D., right of way for water pipe across lot 29, Kahuna Homesteads, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

J. H. Nishwitz and wife to J. Goihoffe, Ex. D., R. P. 4752, kul. 8653, and Ap. 3 R. P. 6907, kul. 10145, Kealahou, Kula, Maui.

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